

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MIRAGE GARDEN, Broadway.-All that glitters is not gold.-BLACK EYE BAZAR.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.-GUY RATTING.-BERRY BAZAR.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-THE FIRE AND THE PLACES OF LONDON.-MY NEW DIANA.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.-PLAYING WITH FIRE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 61 Broadway.-ALICE ADORE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-FAST WOMEN OF THE MODERN TIMES.-ARROGANCE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.-DAY AND NIGHT.-JOHN AND HIS BROTHER.-LIVING CURIOSITIES.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanic's Hall, 472 Broadway.-BURLINGAME, BONG, DANCING, &c.-SCENES AT FALLOUT'S.

NIRLO'S BALCON, Broadway.-HOOVER & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS IN BURLINGAME, BONG, DANCING, &c.-VIRGINIA MINSTRELS.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street.-MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE.-FRANK COLEMAN.-NEGRO BURLINGAME.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 603 Broadway.-SONGS, DANCES, BURLINGAME, &c.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, October 9, 1860.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald.-Edition for Europe.

The Canada mail steamship Perita, Capt. Jenkins, will leave this port tomorrow for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city tomorrow morning at a quarter to ten o'clock.

The European Edition of the Herald will be published at nine o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, six cents.

The contents of the European Edition of the Herald will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and up to the hour of publication.

The News.

The largest and most enthusiastic political demonstration of the present exciting Presidential contest was that which took place last evening at the Cooper Institute, to ratify the Union Electoral Ticket.

The vast hall was crammed to suffocation, and the adjoining streets and avenues were crowded with the overflow. Meetings were organized, and speeches made outside, as well as inside of the hall.

The principal meeting was presided over by the Hon. John A. Dix, and addressed by the Chairman, by Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, James W. Gerard, Charles O'Connor, Hiram Walbridge, James Brooks and others. One of the outside meetings was addressed by the Hon. John C. Cochrane. Mr. Gerard, while denouncing abolitionists, confessed that he would not declare himself in favor of slavery in the abstract, but that he would to-morrow, if the Southern States consented, and if he knew what to do with them, emancipate every African slave.

As to Lincoln, Mr. Gerard said, that if he looked like his picture he would split a rail by looking at it. "Let Abraham," said he, "as a lawyer, split hairs as a backwoodsman, split rails; but I protest against him trying his hand, as a President, in splitting the Union." He appealed to all patriots to vote against Lincoln, and trust to Providence for a President. Mr. O'Connor declared that the question for the American people was: "Shall this great and glorious Union cease with 1861, or shall it be perpetuated forever?" It was not to be believed, he said, that the people of the South would submit peacefully to subjugation, and as a necessary consequence, this Union must be dissolved, a line must be drawn between the North and South, and that glorious Union formed in '76 must perish in '61.

The report of the committee appointed at the Union meeting held at the Cooper Institute on the 17th of September was adopted, and the names therein presented as electors were ratified. The proceedings were harmonious and enthusiastic.

By the arrival of the overland pony express we have news from San Francisco to the 26th ult., and later advices from Oregon, British Columbia and Japan. Trade at San Francisco was active, with a healthy and steady demand. Six or eight vessels were due from Atlantic ports. On the 22d ult., while the British frigate Termagant was being placed on the government dry dock at the Navy Yard, one of the sections gave way, and in a short time the entire dock was a complete wreck. The dock cost \$200,000, and it will require several months to replace it. Nothing had been heard of the steamer John L. Stephens, which left San Francisco on the 11th ult., and which had not reached Panama on the 30th, the day of the departure of the Northern Light for Aspinwall. The political imbroglio in the Oregon Legislature continued at last accounts. There was some talk of a fusion of the Douglas and Breckinridge democrats on the question of electing United States Senators. The mining news from Oregon and British Columbia is highly favorable. We learn from Japan that the French Minister had resigned, as his representations in respect to the treaty met with no attention from the Japanese authorities.

The Inland Convention closed its sittings yesterday. The proceedings of the two days were of the most extraordinary and yet not uninteresting character. Such dicta as were pronounced by these Pagan philosophers can scarcely be surpassed in mundane atrocity. We have a full and graphic report of the whole proceedings, which we purposed publishing this morning; but the press of important matter upon our columns compels us to defer its publication to a future day.

Both branches of the Common Council were in session last evening. A communication was sent to both Boards inviting their co-operation in the reception of the Prince of Wales. The Aldermen refused to appoint a committee for the purpose, and the Councilmen received the communication, but took no other action on the subject. The semi-annual report of the Street Commissioner was sent in. The document may be found in our report of the proceedings.

The stockholders of the Artisans' Bank held a private meeting yesterday, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the business of the institution would be resumed. It is understood that a committee was appointed to confer with the creditors of the bank, with a view to obtaining an extension of time to settle their affairs, so as to avoid the expense attendant on the appointment of a receiver.

The case of William Warren and David Hall, the persons arrested on board the ship Erie, which was captured on the coast of Africa in August last, with nine hundred slaves on board, was brought up before United States Commissioner Morell yesterday. The accused are charged with piracy, an offence punishable by death. Lieutenant Dunington, of the Marcy, who brought the Erie home, was examined, and detailed the circumstances of the capture. Before he had concluded this testimony the case was adjourned to eleven o'clock this forenoon. A full report is given in another column.

At the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, twenty-one men, most of them young in years, were arraigned to answer for various crimes, including murder, homicide, perjury, forgery, and offences of a vicious grade.

In the General Sessions yesterday John E. Knight

and Michael Ryan were placed on trial, charged with forcibly taking \$150 from the person of a young countryman, who was a guest at the boarding house of the defendant, in Cedar street. The trial will be finished this morning.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Education reported last evening that the balance of funds for special appropriations for educational purposes appropriated out of the sum appropriated for this purpose is \$3,837.63. The same committee also reported the sum which they recommended to be appropriated for the payment of teachers and janitors for the year to be \$30,000; the sum for incidental expenses to be \$5,000; the support of the Free Academy to be \$5,000; for repairs of furniture, &c., \$2,000, and for special appropriations \$25,000—making a total of \$100,000. The Board adopted the report and transacted some further business of minor importance, and then adjourned for want of a quorum of the house. Mr. Curtis, the President of the Board, presided for the first time since his return from Europe.

According to the City Inspector's report, there were 442 deaths in this city during the past week, a decrease of 9 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 7 less than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The recapitulation table gives 77 deaths of diseases of the brain and nerves, 1 of the generative organs, 7 of the heart and blood vessels, 125 of the lungs, throat, &c., 10 of old age, 34 of diseases of the skin and eruptive fevers, 3 premature births, 107 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs, 58 of general fevers, 2 of diseases of the urinary organs, 3 unknown, and 22 from violent causes. The nativity table gives 285 natives of the United States, 6 of England, 101 of Ireland, 31 of Germany, 4 of Scotland, and the balance of various foreign countries.

The cotton market was steady yesterday, with sales reported to the extent of 4,000 to 5,000 bales, not over 3,000 of which, however, we could fully trace. The transactions included purchases by speculators and for export, on the basis of about 11c. a lb. for middling uplands. Flour was in good demand and active, and closed at better prices for common grades of State and Western, while good to prime extra brands were unchanged. Wheat was active, and firmer for most descriptions. Corn was firm, with fair sales at 75c. a lb. a 75c. for Western mixed, about and in store; flat yellow at 76c. a 76c. Pork sold to a moderate extent at \$19.60 to \$19.70 for new mess and at \$14.40 for new prime.

Sugars were steady, and the advance of last week was maintained. The sales amounted about 500 hds., at rates given in another place. Coffee was firm, a sale of 1,100 bags Lagayras was made at 14 1/2c. a lb. Freight was steady, but not active. Among the engagements to Liverpool were about 40,000 bushels, in ship's bags, at 12 1/2c., with one small lot do., at 12 1/2c.; and 6,000 barrels flour at 3s. 3d. Flour was also engaged for London at 3s. 10 1/2d., and wheat was exported, in bulk and bags, at 12d. a 12 1/2d.

The Presidential Election in the House of Representatives.

Our republican contemporaries affect to be very much horrified in view of the revolutionary excitement and scenes of violence which, they say, would attend the struggle for the President in the House of Representatives, should the election upon the three highest candidates from the people be thrown into that body. But why the supporters of Mr. Lincoln should be afraid of the ultimate result in the House we cannot imagine, for unquestionably Lincoln, by all odds, would have the best chance of an election there.

The House of Representatives, holding over from the last session, would have this duty to discharge, and we therefore know exactly how the House will be divided in the event of an election of a President by the electoral colleges. In voting for a President, each State in the House gives only one vote, so that the one member from Delaware weighs as heavy in this balance as the thirty-three members from New York. Let us suppose, therefore, that Lincoln, Breckinridge and Bell, in default of an election of President by the people, will go into the House. We know, from the party divisions of that body, that the States would be thus divided:

FOR LINCOLN.—Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota—15.

FOR BRECKINRIDGE.—Delaware, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Texas, Oregon and California—13.

FOR BELL.—Tennessee—1.

STATES EQUALLY DIVIDED, OR TIED, IN THE HOUSE, BETWEEN BRECKINRIDGE AND BELL.—Maryland, North Carolina and Kentucky—3.

There is still one State remaining, whose delegation in the House stands five for Douglas and four for Lincoln—the State of Illinois, the vote of which, Mr. Douglas not being before the House, would probably be cast for Bell.

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of States..... 33

Necessary to elect..... 17

For Lincoln..... 15

For Breckinridge..... 13

For Bell..... 1

Tied..... 3

This is a difficult snarl, turn it and twist it as we may. It will be seen at a glance, however, that the issue is between Lincoln and Breckinridge in the House. Give to the latter the casting vote of the delegation each of Maryland, North Carolina and Kentucky, and he would have sixteen votes. Could he get these, Tennessee would fall in and elect him; but it is probable that the Southern opposition party would thus consent to furnish the stick for breaking their own heads! No. They would prefer to sit out till the 4th of March, and so with the Breckinridge party, leaving the issue to the Senate.

But how about Lincoln? He would only need the additional support of two States to elect him, and the odd member of the Illinois delegation and the member from Delaware or Oregon would be enough to give him these two needed States. Between permitting the election in the House to go by default, in which event General Lane, elected Vice President by the Senate, would become the President, and the alternative of voting for Lincoln, it is quite likely that the odd member of the Illinois delegation would, as a last resort, go over to Lincoln, himself an Illinois man. Granted that such would be the case, would the patriotic member from Delaware, or the gentleman from Oregon, permit the election of a President to hang fire for want of one vote? Perhaps not.

With the election of "Old Abe" thus broadly foreshadowed in the House, why is it that his friends entertain such a lively sense of fear upon this alternative? They are afraid that these Northern conservative coalitions will lose them the next House of Representatives in the loss of various Congressional districts. This is the real fear of the republicans; and all the conservative forces opposed to them, especially in New York, should remember that only second to the Presidency itself is the importance of the balance of power in the next House of Representatives.

The Coming Crisis and the Stock Market.—The First Drops of the Thunder Storm.

Historians have remarked that in all great crises of human affairs the crash which convulses a nation and brings venerable institutions to the ground is invariably preceded by a season of extraordinary confidence, of widespread indifference to all signs of the times, and of apparently irrepressible prosperity. Not to range too far back into the chronicles of the past, our own times and those of our fathers formidably illustrate the truth of this observation. The great Parliamentary conflict which cost England her American colonies, and loosened the foundations of her ancient oligarchy, broke out from a season of absolute peace, and of then unexampled national progress, won for the empire by the successful and magnificent policy of the elder Pitt. The Reign of Terror in France took the most astute of her philosophers and the most keen sighted of her politicians by surprise. When Louis XVI. convened the States General of the kingdom, after an interval of a century and a half of unrestrained autocracy, it was the opinion of the shrewdest observers that no more favorable moment could have been asked for inaugurating the great political and social reforms become inevitable in the progress of the eighteenth century. All the world of France and Europe was of this mind. Paris was crowded with students of politics and seekers after pleasure. The commerce of France made head on every sea against that of its great rival, and all went merrily as a marriage bell—the coming spectre of the guillotine casting no perceptible shadows upon the brilliant and varied animation of an excited and enthusiastic people.

On the 1st of January, 1818, what throne in Europe seemed more secure than that of the Napoleon of peace? What exchange was more busy, more speculative, more reckless, than the Bourse of Paris? Who then would have dared to prophesy that within three short weeks the citizen king, the royal millionaire, who had ruled by the ledger and transacted the affairs of a kingdom on the strictest commercial principles, would be flying from his capital in a sixpenny cab, to seek a refuge on the shores of England, under the ignominious disguise of Mr. John Smith? These examples, as we have said, are near our own days. They stare us, as it were, in the face. For four years past the course of our own political history has been forcing the lesson they inculcate on every thoughtful man in the nation; and yet what is there in the present aspect of our commercial and social world to warrant the belief that this lesson has made the slightest impression upon any considerable class of the American community? We do not now insist upon the darkest possibilities of the great political conflict through which the United States are passing. We are willing to admit all that optimists can ask as to the uncertainty of the course to be taken by the Southern States in the Union in the event of the election of Lincoln, and of the triumph of the great sectional party, avowedly hostile to Southern institutions and to the influence of the South in the national government. We are content to allow this course to be an uncertainty, for the sake of our present argument, however clear our own convictions may be as to the real drift of events; but we maintain that, viewed simply as an uncertainty, the contingency of armed resistance by the South, or by any considerable portion of the South, to the inauguration of a regularly elected President, involves consequences so tremendous to the industry and the finances of the whole nation that nothing short of a positive judicial blindness can explain the reckless expansion of our whole system of commercial credit in the face of such a contingency. That this contingency exists, that it is immediately upon us, to be decided, for good or for evil, within a few short weeks, no man in his senses, of any party, will deny.

Would not the most ordinary prudence dictate at such a time a more than ordinary circumspection to every practical man of business in regard to the risks which he accepts, and the chances to which he commits his fortunes? To argue this point really seems to be a sort of insult to the common sense of mankind. Yet what do we see? If we take simply the transactions of the past week on the New York Stock Exchange—that sensitive barometer of the atmosphere of public confidence—they will demonstrate that never before in the history of the country have the commercial and financial classes been more obstinately bent than they now are upon staking the higher stakes and playing the largest game on this great faro bank of the nation.

Never have the operators who control the ebb and flow of this great moneyed maelstrom possessed a stronger hold upon the credulity of the public. No warning of the real nature of the operations in which they are invited to risk their capital—whether it come in the words of the press or the more eloquent revelations of corporate dishonesty—appears to have the slightest effect upon the financial community. In the brief space of a few days the discreditable failure of a prominent banking institution in this city has thrown its sudden light upon the secret of the money facilities which enable the operator in stocks to accomplish at will his magical alternations of depressing decline and dazzling inflation in the value of his wares. The equally discreditable failure of a great railway direction at the West to make good their loudly trumpeted proclamations of the profits achieved by their road has laid bare the portentous fact that the very men upon whom the community relies for the sound and faithful administration of great corporate properties are foremost in the game which makes these properties the continual sport of reckless and irresponsible speculation. Is it not little less than idiotic to suppose that the Artisans' Bank can have stood alone among the banks of our city in the practices which have prostrated its credit and ruined its stockholders? The system pursued by the Artisans' Bank in its loans and discounts does not date from yesterday; it has been going on for years. During all this time this bank has been involved in continual transactions with other banks. Its rejection from the Clearing House even did not immediately alienate from it the confidence of all its fellows. Is it credible that the history of the Artisans' Bank, as the public read it to-day, should be a revelation to all the other bank directors of New York? Why, then, should this bank have been suffered so long to impose itself upon the confidence of the community? There is "a fellow feeling," as Shakespeare tells us, "which makes us wondrous kind," and it needs, unfortunately, but a very

limited knowledge of human nature to justify the suspicion that the financial charity which has been so long extended to this erring sister must have originated in a common position and in common perils, rather than in the proverbial tender heartedness of the dealer in money. In like manner who will venture to assume that the directors of the Rock Island Railroad are the only directors in the East or in the West who have been engaged in the business of fabricating a false financial reputation for their road, under cover of which they might so manipulate its stock as to secure great personal profits to themselves at the expense alike of those whom they represent and of the general public? In ordinary times the Artisans' Bank and the Rock Island Railroad would not have spoken in vain. Sensible men would have supplied to themselves the simple considerations which we have here suggested. In the light of these instances they would have reviewed the whole circle of institutions to which this bank and this railroad belong; they would have measured the actual enormous inflation of all corporate values by these standards, and, without rushing to the extreme of such an indiscriminate panic as followed upon the Schuylers' fraud and the fall of the Ohio Life and Trust, they would have seriously considered the immense probabilities of sudden and sweeping disaster flashed out upon us by these catastrophes. They have now done nothing of the sort. This apocalypse of fraud and chicanery passes over in a day. The ranks close up, the dead are carried to the rear, and the jubilant army of speculators resumes its march. Once more we repeat that such phenomena as these, in the face of the actual political condition of the country, may well remind us that whom the "gods are determined to destroy they first make mad."

The Volcanic State of Europe.—Progress of the Struggle Between Revolution and Reaction.

Events are developing daily, with increasing clearness, the proximity of a great struggle in Europe, in which thrones and even society itself may be again shaken to their foundations, as they were in 1793 and 1848.

The centre of all the hopes and fears of that continent is now Rome. There the conflicting elements of the Italian revolution are about to meet—Garibaldi personifying the ultra revolutionists, Victor Emmanuel those who desire a conservative regeneration, and Pio Nono clinging to all the forms and theories of the dead past. As the Italian question has advanced to a solution consonant with liberty and the spirit of the age, two distinct policies have grown into existence in the school of revolution. The conservative policy of Count Cavour, who aims to cement the walls of the Italian edifice as they rise, is not rapid enough in action for those enthusiastic haters of the old order of things. These wish to see all the timeworn and moth-eaten structure that has cramped society for so many centuries swept away at once, and the ground cleared for the new creations they imagine they can bring into existence. Cavour and the statesmen of the liberal movement know how vain are these hopes, and they strive to moderate the zealous policy of the ultra revolutionists. Hence the strife between Garibaldi and Cavour, which the reactionists look to so hopefully. If the ultra policy succeeds, we shall have a general fever of revolution all over Europe, followed by exhaustion of the popular element, and a return to the tried organizations of the past.

There are numerous evidences in the late advices from that quarter of the world of the activity of the revolutionary elements there. Garibaldi exhibits a significant persistence in his extreme views, with a marked opposition, tempered by forbearance, on the part of Louis Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel; Mazzini and his followers seem ubiquitous in their restlessness; with unmistakable signs of agitation in Hungary, Kossuth adopts the Napoleonic policy of preaching peace to his adherents when war is the object in view; and we shall not be surprised at any moment to see a vast revolutionary conspiracy develop itself all over Italy, Hungary and Germany, and even involving France. Its outbreak may be as sudden as was the explosion of the Orsini bomb, and a thousand times more destructive.

That the time is ripening for such a grand commotion in Europe may be deduced from the analogy of history. Since the time of the political revolution that was initiated by Luther, and out of which sprang the Protestant dynasties of Northern Europe, it is a noticeable fact that every revolution has absorbed the energy of its generation, and no one generation has been able to accomplish more than one great movement. After the Protestant upheaval the popular element subsided until Voltaire and the Encyclopedists again awakened it. Their efforts culminated in 1789; and since then each generation has exhibited its peculiar energy. The first Napoleon exhausted his, and gave its successor to the rule of the Bourbons. The next tired of these, and the revolution of 1830, obeying the guiding hand of the patriot Lafayette, confided its hopes to Louis Philippe. He failed to satisfy the necessities of the age, and a following generation overwhelmed him in 1848. The direction of this movement has been seized by Louis Napoleon, who prides himself upon being a man that understands his epoch. Whether he does so the course of events will determine; but in addition to the noticeable activity of the revolutionary elements all over Europe, it is well known that in the French army there is a growing dislike to what is known as the imperial clique.

In considering the present volcanic condition of Europe, there is another phase of it that must not be forgotten. Much reliance is placed upon what is called "national development;" but the "nationalities" of the present age are nothing but forms of diplomatic expression. Europe to-day is not divided among race nations unknown of each other. The intercommunication that characterizes the age has, through commerce, the press, railroads and telegraphs, fused all the peoples in one great mass. That mass is divided into two great hostile camps only. In one revolution is inspired with the popular cry of liberty and equality; in the other reaction appeals to the conservative fears of society. The conflict between them is inevitable, although it may be delayed by wisdom and partial concession. Louis Napoleon now rides upon the rising tide, and if he can he will control it; but to do so he must understand it and sympathize with it. The present struggle is one of the governing classes, each being desirous of securing to its own camp the fruits of victory.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE WITH THE PRINCE IN THE METROPOLIS.—The Prince of Wales—as we may well consider, the semi-royal sister in which he travels, call him—will arrive in this city on next Thursday afternoon, and will have but two clear days in the metropolis. On Thursday he can see but little except Broadway, in its gala attire, and the military parade, which will undoubtedly be very fine. On the next day the Prince should be taken to see the city sights, beginning with Broadway, and, coming down from Twenty third street, stop at various points of interest, the great shops and bazaars which are, externally, the most splendid in the world. He would probably be pleased with a look in at Hall & Black's and Stewart's. We have no art gallery open now, except Brady's new photographic establishment—(the finest in the world)—a visit to which would undoubtedly be very interesting to the Mayor's royal guest. The tour might be continued with profit as far as Wall street, where the bulls and bears are having grand times just now. That will answer for a zoological garden until the uptown affair is finished. This, with a peep at some of the churches, would probably suffice for the day, and in the evening we are to have the grand ball. On the next day a ride through the Central Park, a run through the suburbs, and a visit to some of the benevolent institutions—such as that for the Deaf and Dumb at Washington Heights—would be the proper thing to do. The royal party would also be much delighted with the view from the most elevated point of Washington Heights. It has been pronounced the most superb panorama that this country or Europe affords. Here there would be an opportunity to embark the Prince on a small steamer, proceeding under the High Bridge, and thence round to the East river, where the party could be transhipped to the Harriet Lane. Then the cutter, passing the city institutions, should run down to Staten Island, where, from the wooded heights, the Prince could have a splendid view of the bay and city of New York, pronounced by travellers to be unsurpassed. On Sunday the Prince will attend church, of course. Trinity should be selected, on account of the historical associations connected with it, if for no other reason. On Monday morning the Harriet Lane will take the royal party to West Point, whence they go to Albany, Boston and Portland. By adopting some such programme as that we have indicated, the Prince's entertainers can show him as much of New York as it will be possible for him to see in the limited time which he spends here—so limited that he has been obliged to decline all private parties without exception.

STATE PRISON BIRDS IN THE LEGISLATURE.—A quondam member of the Assembly was recently sent from this city to the penitentiary, where a too limited imprisonment is meted out to him, considering the revolting nature of the offence. There are members of the last Assembly now seeking a re-election who ought to be sent to the same place, and we trust that the people will keep a sharp lookout for them. Sing Sing does not cage any unclean bird worse than the scoundrels who, by various flagrant schemes, plundered their constituents and the public at large in the last Legislature.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Presidential Campaign.—Activity of the African Slave Trade.—Titles to Mines in New Mexico, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1860.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK AND THE SOUTH.

It is impossible to exaggerate the degree of interest which the politicians and the people express about the State election in Pennsylvania. Greater hopes are indulged, by most Democrats here, of democratic gain of four or five members of Congress, than of the success of Mr. Foster. The nominee in Mr. Foster's district will very likely be beaten. Mr. Curtis, in my opinion, will be elected Governor.

Now for New York. There is the real battle ground. The highest hopes are entertained by the opponents of Lincoln that New York will not permit him to be chosen President. The republicans, however, are boastful that no fusion can save the Empire State from them if they carry the Keystone State. New returns.

Senator Wigfall, of Texas, is here, and gives the most encouraging accounts of the South to the Breckinridge men.

Senator Hunter, of Virginia, passed through the city also, and said that the Old Dominion was safe for Breckinridge.

DEPARTURES FROM THE AFRICAN SQUADRON.

The Secretary of the Treasury left this city for Georgia on Saturday morning, on a matter of purely private business. All the other members of the Cabinet are at their posts.

DEPARTURES FROM THE AFRICAN SQUADRON.

The Navy Department has received despatches from the African squadron, and also despatches from the commander of the Niagara. The Niagara's news is anticipated in the Herald's special correspondence from that point. It appears that our squadron are doing a profitable and remunerative business in capturing slaves. The vicinity of Congo river is literally alive with vessels engaged in that inhuman trade.

AFFAIRS IN NEW MEXICO AND TEXAS.

The War Department received a large mail this morning from the departments of New Mexico and Texas. Active preparations are in progress by our troops for a vigorous campaign against the unfriendly Indians, who are constantly making incursions upon the white settlers. Application having been made to the United States Survey-General of New Mexico for the recognition of mining claims founded upon denouncement, the Commission of the General Land Office, Mr. Wilson, has dispatched instructions to the Surveyor General, informing him that no present discovery or denouncement of mines is recognized by the laws of the United States, the system of Spain and Mexico in regard to mines not having been incorporated into our land system. The duties of the Surveyor General in regard to filing claims are confined to the reception of private land titles lawfully derived from Spain and Mexico.

DEPARTURES OF THE HARRIET LANE FOR NEW YORK.

The revenue cutter Harriet Lane returned last night and left this morning for New York.

MINNESOTA LAND SALES.

Numerous and urgent, but insufficient applications have been made for the further postponement of the Minnesota land sales, on the ground that the settlers are unable to make payments for pre-emption claims within the prescribed time.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL TO-DAY ISSUED AN ORDER OF THE FOLLOWING NATURE:

Whereas, by the act of the 3d of March, 1855, the postage upon all letters except such as are addressed to pass free between places in the United States, is required to be prepaid; and whereas, the Departments, through courtesy, has hitherto at considerable labor and expense received the postage addressed in all instances in which the writers failed to prepay that their letters would be forwarded on receiving the postage due thereon; and whereas, instead of diminishing the number, such letters continue to increase, thus showing the omission to

prepay is intentional; it is therefore ordered, that from and after the 1st day of November, 1860, all such unpaid letters be sent to the dead letter office, to be disposed of in like manner as other dead letters.

News from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 7, 1860.

By the arrival of the schooner Potomac, from Vera Cruz, we have Mexican dates to the 18th ult.

The Potomac brings \$60,000 in specie.

Senator Main, the Junior Minister to Washington, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 14th ult.

The United States steam frigate Suquehanna arrived out 5th, and the Powhatan 17th.

The whole subject of the condemnation of the bark Maria Concepcion was referred to Madrid.

The Spanish Minister had advised a conciliation of the Juarez government.

The liberals were successful and hopeful of taking the capital.

The English Minister had proposed to mediate for peace between the contending factions, but this offer was rejected.

The steamer Pocahontas, with later news, is expected.

The steamer Empire City, from Havana, has been quarantined ten days. Passengers all well.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 8, 1860.

The schooner Red Fox, from Tampico 25th ult., has arrived. She brings dates from the City of Mexico of the 17th inst., and \$60,000 in specie.

Miramón was still in the capital, with 11,000 men. The liberals still occupied Queretaro as their headquarters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1860.

The New Orleans Picayune of Friday gave a verbal report that Captain Jarvis passed a note to the Spanish Commodore, in which he not only condemned his threat to bombard Vera Cruz in case of a Mexican refusal to surrender, but also declared that he would consider the first shot fired upon Vera Cruz as a shot upon the American squadron. In consequence of this note, further action in this matter was suspended.

Three Spanish vessels of war have returned to Havana.

Troubles in Florida.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 7, 1860.

The Quincy (Florida) Republic says that the people of Gadsden, Liberty, Jackson and Washington counties are organizing a force to operate against a band of desperadoes who are committing outrages in Calhoun county. Many murders have been committed. In Jackson county the militia have been called out.

News from Havana.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 8, 1860.

The steamship Empire City, from Havana 21st ult., has arrived. The sugar market at Havana was quiet, and quoted at 8 1/2c. real. The total stock in port amounted to 100,000 boxes. Exchange on London, 15 1/2c. per cent premium; on New York 3 1/4c. per cent premium.

News from New Mexico.

INDIANAPOLIS, Mo., Oct. 8, 1860.

The New Mexico mail, with dates to the 25th ult., arrived this evening. The preparations for a campaign against the Indians has not intimidated them. A party of them went into Fort Pantley a short time ago and ran off eighty head of cattle belonging to R. Connolly. The volunteers for the war against the Navajoes have marched for the place.

The election for members of the House of Representatives passed off quietly. J. A. Hubbell was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Baird. There is no news from the Plains.

But few Indians were seen, and they were friendly.

The Lady Franklin at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8, 1860.

Lady Franklin arrived in this city this evening and is stopping at the Girard House.

Mail Facilities Between New York and Boston.